THE OVERCHARGE AND OVERDISCHARGE BEHAVIOR OF POLYMER ELECTROLYTE CELLS(U) MINNESOTA UNIV MINNEAPOLIS CORROSION RESEARCH CENTER R GOPALIENGAR ET AL JUL 87 N80814-85-K-9634 AD-A183 838 1/1 UNCLASSIFIED NL



AD-A183 838

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

Contract N00014-85-K-0634

R & T Code 413d019---01 Replaces Old Task # 627-850

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 11



The Overcharge and Overdischarge Behavior of Polymer Electrolyte Cells

bу

R. Gopaliengar, M.Z.A. Munshi, and Boone B. Owens
Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Paper to be presented at 172nd Meeting of Electrochemical Society, Inc.
October 18-23, 1987
Honolulu

Reproduction in whole or in part is permitted for any purpose of the United States Government

This document has been approved for public release and sale; its distribution is unlimited

DD FORM 1473, 34 MAR

83 APR edition may be used until exnausted.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

All other editions are obsolete. Unclassified The Overcharge and Overdischarge Behavior of Polymer Electrolyte Cells

R. Gopaliengar M.Z.A. Munshi B.B. Owens

Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science

Corrosion Research Center University of Minnesota 221 Church St. SE Minneapolis, MN 55455

The overcharge and overdischarge behavior of the cell Li $|(PEO)_8 \cdot LiCF_3SO_3|V_6O_{13}$ is being investigated with particular emphasis on the changes taking place at the cathode.

Cells were cycled until constant capacity was reached. A typical cell was then placed on overcharge at constant current above the nominal O.G.V. of 3.2V until it reached a plateau in the V-t curve. (This occurred at 4.95V.) The cell was held at this potential and the current monitored as a function of time. After a lapse of several hours the current showed erratic behavior and then became constant. On open-circuit the cell voltage decreased to 1.2V over a period of 2 hours.

Post-mortem examination of the cell revealed severe electrolyte and cathode degradation. The electrolyte showed a marked discoloration that was clearly visible in an optical microscope. The interfacial region of the cathode-electrolyte interface was much rougher than the innermost cathode structure. In addition, the presence of a white fluffy deposit in this interfacial region was shown by EDAX analysis to be predominantly rich in S indicating the possibility of lithium salt, LiCF₃SO₃.

Scanning electron microscopy was used to show large void areas and a more crystalline structure of the cathode, in sharp contrast to the original

cathode which was much finer and amorphous. Crosssection analysis of the cell using EDAX revealed the presence of vanadium at the Li-electrolyte interface.

A typical cell examined in the charged state showed the cell components to be intact with no visible deterioration. The cathode was smooth and uniform and the electrolyte maintained its original color. The white fluffy deposits found in the overcharged state were absent in this case. Furthermore there was no evidence of vanadium at the Li-electrolyte interface.

Further work is in progress to determine the level of overcharge that can be tolerated in this type of cell. Results for the overdischarged behavior are still incomplete.

Acknowledgement

This work was supported in part by the Office of Naval Research.

Accesio	on For)	
DTIC Unann	our cu d	ם ט ט	
Justific	lātika ————————————————————————————————————		
By Distribution (
Availability Codes			
Dist	Avail and Specia		
A-1			



QL/1113/87/2

TECHNICAL REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST, GEN

	No. Copies		No. Copies
Office of Naval Research Attn: Code 1113 800 N. Quincy Street Arlington, Virginia 22217-5000	2	Dr. David Young Code 334 NORDA NSTL, Mississippi 39529	1
Dr. Bernard Douda Naval Weapons Support Center Code 50C Crane, Indiana 47522-5050	1	Naval Weapons Center Attn: Dr. Ron Atkins Chemistry Division China Lake, California 93555	1
Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory Attn: Dr. R. W. Drisko, Code L52 Port Hueneme, California 93401	1	Scientific Advisor Commandant of the Marine Corps Code RD-1 Washington, D.C. 20380	1
Defense Technical Information Center Building 5, Cameron Station Alexandria, Virginia 22314	12 high quality	U.S. Army Research Office Attn: CRD-AA-IP P.O. Box 12211 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709	1
DTNSRDC Attn: Dr. H. Singerman Applied Chemistry Division Annapolis, Maryland 21401	1	Mr. John Boyle Materials Branch Naval Ship Engineering Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1911	1
Dr. William Tolles Superintendent Chemistry Division, Code 6100 Naval Research Laboratory Washington, D.C. 20375-5000	1	Naval Ocean Systems Center Attn: Dr. S. Yamamoto Marine Sciences Division San Diego, California 91232	1

V